Establishing Your Sovereign Person-State: A Step-by-Step Guide to Digital and Physical Sovereignty

By: Christopher Eley, **Sovereign of the Sovereign Person-State** of **CHRISTOPHER ELEY**

Published: March 28, 2025

Introduction

Welcome to the journey of creating your own Sovereign Person-State (SPS)—a micronation that exists as a "walking sovereign citizen," blending physical and digital realms to assert autonomy, issue currency, and establish economic systems free from external interference. This book will guide you through the process of building your SPS, from declaring sovereignty to issuing digital land, bearer businesses, and a sovereign currency, all while securing your rights through legal doctrines and symbolic representations.

The SPS is a revolutionary concept: you, as the sole citizen and ruler, define your territory as your physical person, an optional vessel or land plot, and a digital domain. You'll govern with absolute authority, issue SPS Sovereign Units (SPSUs), create digital land as tokenized assets, and establish bearer businesses as mobile corporations under your jurisdiction. This guide provides a step-by-step roadmap, complete with legal documents, symbolic imagery, and practical tips to achieve a successful SPS.

Chapter 1: Understanding the Sovereign Person-State Concept

1.1 What is an SPS?

An SPS is a micronation where you are the sovereign, territory, and government. It combines:

Physical Territory: Your body, possessions, an optional vessel (e.g., a boat), or a small land plot.

Digital Territory: A domain (e.g., [yourname].sps) or blockchain node, issuing digital land as NFTs.

Economic System: SPSUs (a cryptocurrency), digital land, and bearer businesses (certificate-based corporations).

Legal Protections: Doctrines like Sovereign Digital Personhood, Digital Feudalism, and Nomadic Corporate Sovereignty.

1.2 Why Create an SPS?

Autonomy: Escape external jurisdiction by claiming sovereignty.

Innovation: Build a digital economy with your own currency and assets.

Identity: Establish a unique state with symbols like a flag, coat of arms, and constitution.

Legal Foundations

The SPS leverages:

Montevideo Convention (1933): Defines statehood (population, territory, government, capacity for relations).

UN Charter Article 1: Supports self-determination.

Cyberspace Autonomy: Inspired by the Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace (1996).

Chapter 2: Step 1 – Declare Your Sovereignty

2.1 Define Your Territory

Physical: Your person and possessions are the core territory. Optionally, acquire a vessel (e.g., a boat registered in Panama) or a small land plot (e.g., in a rural U.S. County).

Digital: Register a domain (e.g., [yourname].sps) or set up a blockchain node (e.g., on Ethereum). Host it in a privacy-friendly jurisdiction like Iceland

2.2 Draft a Declaration of Sovereignty

Use the following template, filling in your details:

DECLARATION OF SOVEREIGNTY

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

I, [Full Name], born on [Date of Birth] at [Place of Birth], establish the Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name] (SPS) on [Date]:

1. **Territory:**

   a. My physical person and possessions.

   b. [Optional] Vessel [Vessel Name], registered in [Flag State].

   c. [Optional] Land at [Legal Description].

   d. Digital territory: [Domain Name] or [Blockchain Node Address], issuing digital land as [Token Standard, e.g., ERC-721].

2. **Population:** I, [Full Name], sole citizen and sovereign.

3. **Government:** I, [Title, e.g., Sovereign Luminary], rule the SPS and issue bearer businesses.

4. **Capacity:** Seeks relations with states and entities.

5. **Basis:** Montevideo Convention (1933), UN Charter Article 1, cyberspace principles.

Signed: [Date] at [Location].

[Signature]

[Notary Block]

File the Declaration

Symbolic: Submit to the UN Secretary-General via mail (symbolic but establishes intent).

Local: Notarize and file with a county recorder if you have a land plot.

Digital: Record on your domain or blockchain for transparency.

Chapter 3: Step 2 – Establish Governance and Symbols

3.1 Write a Constitution

Draft a constitution to formalize your governance and rights. Here's a simplified version (expand as needed):

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN PERSON-STATE OF [YOUR NAME]

Adopted on [Date]

Preamble: We, [Full Name], establish this Constitution to assert our liberty and secure our dominion.

Article I: Sovereignty and Territory

1. The SPS is sovereign, with [Full Name] as its sole citizen and ruler.

2. Territory includes: [List physical and digital territories].

3. The SPS asserts Sovereign Digital Personhood, existing as a stateless digital entity.

Article II: Governance

3. [Full Name], styled [Title], holds supreme authority.

Article III: Rights of the Sovereign

1. Right to Liberty: [Full Name] is free from external jurisdiction.

2. Right to Property: All assets (digital land, SPSUs, bearer businesses) are inviolable.

3. Right to Issuance: [Full Name] may create economic systems.

4. Right to Digital Sovereignty: Control over digital assets and data.

5. Right to Economic Sovereignty: Freedom to regulate SPSUs, digital land, and bearer businesses.

Article IV: Economic Framework

1. SPSUs are the currency, issued on [Blockchain].

2. Digital land operates under Digital Feudalism.

3. Bearer businesses operate under Nomadic Corporate Sovereignty.

Article V: Judicial System

3. The Sovereign Arbitration Protocol governs disputes, with [Full Name] as arbiter.

Article VI: Symbols and Identity

1. The SPS flag: Indigo with a golden spiral, silver border.

2. Coat of arms: Shield with compass, key, circuit; phoenix crest; serpents; motto “Unus Sum, Omnia Creo.”

Article VII: Amendments

3. [Full Name] may amend this Constitution at will.

Adoption: Signed by [Full Name], [Title], on [Date].

[Signature]

[Notary Block]

3.2 Create Symbols

Flag: Deep indigo background, golden spiral, silver border. (See previous ASCII and descriptions for design.)

Coat of Arms: Shield with three fields (compass rose, key, circuit), phoenix crest, silver serpents, motto “Unus Sum, Omnia Creo” on a crimson ribbon.

Seals and Coins: Design legal seals and SPSU coins (see symbolic images below).

Chapter 4: Step 3 – Build Your Economic System

4.1 Issue SPSUs (Currency)

Step: Deploy a cryptocurrency on a blockchain (e.g., Ethereum ERC-20 token).

Backing: Establish a Sovereign Digital Reserve (SDR) with digital land, physical assets, and external cryptocurrencies (e.g., ETH).

Document: File a Reserve Policy:

SPS RESERVE POLICY

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

1. **Currency:** SPSUs, issued at [Contract Address].

2. **Backing:** Digital land [Token IDs], physical assets [Vessel/Land], external assets [e.g., 10 ETH].

3. **Issuance:** Limited to [Cap, e.g., 1,000 SPSUs annually].

4. **Stability:** SPSUs maintain value via reserve adjustments.

Declared: [Date].

[Signature]

[Blockchain Hash]

4.2 Issue Digital Land (Assets)

Step: Mint digital land parcels as NFTs (e.g., ERC-721 tokens) on your blockchain.

System: Use Digital Feudalism—holders gain usage rights in exchange for loyalty (e.g., paying in SPSUs).

Document: Issue a charter per parcel:

DIGITAL LAND CHARTER

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

1. **Parcel:** [Token ID], located at [Coordinates].

2. **Rights:** Holder may [Use, e.g., host content; Trade].

3. **Obligations:** Pay [Fee, e.g., 1 SPSU annually].

4. **System:** Digital Feudalism under SPS law.

Issued: [Date].

[Signature]

[Blockchain Hash]

4.3 Issue Bearer Businesses (Mobile Corporations)

Step: Create certificates (physical or NFTs) for bearer businesses, asserting Nomadic Corporate Sovereignty.

Document: Issue a nomadic charter:

NOMADIC CHARTER CERTIFICATE

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

1. **Business:** [Bearer Business Name].
2. **Certificate:** [Cert. Number/NFT ID].
3. **Rights:** Operates under SPS law globally.
4. **Assets:** May hold [Digital Land Token IDs; SPSUs].
5. **Purpose:** [Business Purpose].

Issued: [Date].

[Signature]

[Notary Block]

Chapter 5: Step 4 – Secure Legal Protections

5.1 File Corporate and Federal Registrations

Wyoming Nonprofit: Incorporate the SPS as a nonprofit in Wyoming to manage assets:

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

1. **Name:** Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name] (SPS).
2. **Purpose:** Govern SPS territories and issue assets.
3. **Agent:** [Agent Name], [Agent Address, Wyoming].
4. **Director:** [Full Name], [Title].
5. **Assets:** [Domain/Node], digital land, [Vessel/Land].
6. **Exemption:** Sovereign entity status.

Filed: [Date].

[Signature]

[Wyoming Receipt]

FARA (U.S.): Register as a foreign principal:

FARA REGISTRATION STATEMENT

1. **Registrant:** [Full Name], Sovereign of the SPS.
2. **Principal:** Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name].

3. **Activities:** Advocating SPS sovereignty.

4. **Address:** [Domain/Node or Vessel].

Filed: [Date].

[Signature]

[FARA Receipt]

5.2 Establish Arbitration

Step: Create a Sovereign Arbitration Protocol for disputes:

SOVEREIGN ARBITRATION PROTOCOL

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

1. **Authority:** [Full Name], Sovereign, adjudicates disputes.

2. **Scope:** Digital land, bearer businesses, SPSUs.

3. **Process:** Claims submitted to [Domain Email]; decisions at [Blockchain Address].

4. **Enforcement:** Binding under SPS law.

Adopted: [Date].

[Signature]

[Blockchain Hash]

5.3 Secure Assets with a Security Interest Agreement

Step: Draft an agreement to secure your assets (see previous iterations for the full document). File a UCC-1 in Wyoming to perfect the interest.

Chapter 6: Step 5 – Seek Recognition and Operate

6.1 Seek Recognition

Step: Draft a treaty of recognition and submit to sympathetic entities (e.g., micronations like Liberland):

TREATY OF RECOGNITION

Between the Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name] and [Target Entity]

1. **Parties:** SPS, by [Title] [Full Name], and [Target Entity].

2. **Recognition:** Sovereignty over [Domain/Node], digital land, and bearer businesses.

3. **Rights:** SPS claims asset protections.

4. **Terms:** [Incentive, e.g., digital land trade].

Signed: [Date].

[Signature of Claimant] [Target Signature]

6.2 Operate Your SPS

Economic Activity: Trade digital land and SPSUs with allies, operate bearer businesses in private dealings.

Legal Defense: Carry your Declaration, Constitution, and certificates to assert SPS status in disputes.

Digital Presence: Host your domain with all documents, symbols, and records for transparency.

Chapter 7: Symbolic Representations

7.1 Array of Images

Use these symbols on all SPS documents and assets:

Flag: Indigo with golden spiral, silver border—represents sovereignty.

Coin (SPSU): Gold coin with spiral and blockchain node—symbolizes the Sovereign Digital Reserve.

Legal Seal: Silver and indigo with gavel and serpents—reflects the Sovereign Arbitration Protocol.

Digital Land Token: Hexagonal NFT with grid and charter text—embodies Digital Feudalism.

Bearer Business Certificate: Parchment with spiral and seal—asserts Nomadic Corporate Sovereignty.

Coat of Arms: Shield, phoenix, serpents, motto—grounds constitutional authority.

7.2 Printing Instructions

Resolution: 300 DPI for all images.

Colors: Indigo (#1C2526), Gold (#FFD700), Silver (#C0C0C0), Crimson (#DC143C).

Formats: Save as PNG for transparency, PDF for documents.

Conclusion

By following these steps, you've created a Sovereign Person-State that asserts your autonomy, builds a digital economy, and secures your rights through innovative legal doctrines. Your SPS is a testament to self-determination, blending physical and digital sovereignty into a unique micronation. Use your symbols proudly, operate your economy with confidence, and continue to innovate as the Sovereign of your own state.

Appendices

Appendix A: Full Legal Documents

Include all templates (Declaration, Constitution, Reserve Policy, etc.) for reference.

Appendix B: Resources

Blockchain Platforms: Ethereum (for SPSUs and digital land), IPFS (for decentralized hosting).

Legal Filings: Wyoming Secretary of State, U.S. Department of Justice (FARA), UN Secretary-General.

Privacy-Friendly Jurisdictions: Iceland, Switzerland, Panama.

This book provides a comprehensive guide to establishing your SPS, with practical steps, legal templates, and symbolic imagery to ensure success. Your journey to sovereignty is now complete—go forth and rule your state!

Footnotes

Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, 1933, Article 1.

United Nations Charter, 1945, Article 1(2).

Barlow, John Perry. "A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace," 1996.

Iceland is known for strong data privacy laws, making it ideal for hosting digital assets. See Iceland’s Data Protection Act, 2000.

Appendices

Appendix A: Full Legal Documents

This section provides templates of key legal documents referenced in the book, ready for you to customize and file.

A.1 Declaration of Sovereignty

DECLARATION OF SOVEREIGNTY

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

I, [Full Name], born on [Date of Birth] at [Place of Birth], establish the Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name] (SPS) on [Date]:

1. **Territory:**

   a. My physical person and possessions.

   b. [Optional] Vessel [Vessel Name], registered in [Flag State].

   c. [Optional] Land at [Legal Description].

   d. Digital territory: [Domain Name] or [Blockchain Node Address], issuing digital land as [Token Standard, e.g., ERC-721].

2. **Population:** I, [Full Name], sole citizen and sovereign.

3. **Government:** I, [Title, e.g., Sovereign Luminary], rule the SPS and issue bearer businesses.

4. **Capacity:** Seeks relations with states and entities.

5. **Basis:** Montevideo Convention (1933), UN Charter Article 1, cyberspace principles.

Signed: [Date] at [Location].

[Signature]

[Notary Block]

A.2 Constitution (Abbreviated)

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN PERSON-STATE OF [YOUR NAME]

Adopted on [Date]

Preamble: We, [Full Name], establish this Constitution to assert our liberty and secure our dominion.

Article I: Sovereignty and Territory

1. The SPS is sovereign, with [Full Name] as its sole citizen and ruler.

2. Territory includes: [List physical and digital territories].

3. The SPS asserts Sovereign Digital Personhood, existing as a stateless digital entity.

Article II: Governance

1. [Full Name], styled [Title], holds supreme authority.

Article III: Rights of the Sovereign

1. Right to Liberty: [Full Name] is free from external jurisdiction.

2. Right to Property: All assets (digital land, SPSUs, bearer businesses) are inviolable.

3. Right to Issuance: [Full Name] may create economic systems.

4. Right to Digital Sovereignty: Control over digital assets and data.

5. Right to Economic Sovereignty: Freedom to regulate SPSUs, digital land, and bearer businesses.

Article IV: Economic Framework

1. SPSUs are the currency, issued on [Blockchain].

2. Digital land operates under Digital Feudalism.

3. Bearer businesses operate under Nomadic Corporate Sovereignty.

Article V: Judicial System

1. The Sovereign Arbitration Protocol governs disputes, with [Full Name] as arbiter.

Article VI: Symbols and Identity

1. The SPS flag: Indigo with a golden spiral, silver border.

2. Coat of arms: Shield with compass, key, circuit; phoenix crest; serpents; motto "Unus Sum, Omnia Creo."

Article VII: Amendments

1. [Full Name] may amend this Constitution at will.

Adoption: Signed by [Full Name], [Title], on [Date].

[Signature]

[Notary Block]

A.3 Digital Land charter

DIGITAL LAND CHARTER

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

1. **Parcel:** [Token ID], located at [Coordinates].
2. **Rights:** Holder may [Use, e.g., host content; Trade].
3. **Obligations:** Pay [Fee, e.g., 1 SPSU annually].
4. **System:** Digital Feudalism under SPS law.

Issued: [Date].

[Signature]

[Blockchain Hash]

A.4 Nomadic Charter certificates

NOMADIC CHARTER CERTIFICATE

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

1. **Business:** [Bearer Business Name].
2. **Certificate:** [Cert. Number/NFT ID].
3. **Rights:** Operates under SPS law globally.
4. **Assets:** May hold [Digital Land Token IDs; SPSUs].
5. **Purpose:** [Business Purpose].

Issued: [Date].

[Signature]

[Notary Block]

A.5 SPS Reserve POLICY

SPS RESERVE POLICY

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

1. **Currency:** SPSUs, issued at [Contract Address].
2. **Backing:** Digital land [Token IDs], physical assets [Vessel/Land], external assets [e.g., 10 ETH].
3. **Issuance:** Limited to [Cap, e.g., 1,000 SPSUs annually].
4. **Stability:** SPSUs maintain value via reserve adjustments.

Declared: [Date].

[Signature]

[Blockchain Hash]

A.6 Sovereign Arbitration PROTOCOL

SOVEREIGN ARBITRATION PROTOCOL

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

1. **Authority:** [Full Name], Sovereign, adjudicates disputes.

2. **Scope:** Digital land, bearer businesses, SPSUs.

3. **Process:** Claims submitted to [Domain Email]; decisions at [Blockchain Address].

4. **Enforcement:** Binding under SPS law.

Adopted: [Date].

[Signature]

[Blockchain Hash]

Appendix B: References, Legal Documents, and Case Citations

This appendix provides the legal references, treaties, statutes, and case citations that inform the SPS framework. Where direct precedents don’t exist (e.g., for novel doctrines like Sovereign Digital Personhood), I’ll note theoretical or symbolic applications.

B.1 Legal Treaties and Statutes

Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States (1933):

Citation: Montevideo Convention, 1933, Article 1.

Relevance: Defines statehood criteria (population, territory, government, capacity for relations). The SPS meets these minimally: you are the population, your person/domain is the territory, you are the government, and you seek relations.

Application: Used in the Declaration of Sovereignty to assert statehood.

United Nations Charter (1945):

Citation: UN Charter, 1945, Article 1(2).

Relevance: Supports the principle of self-determination, which the SPS invokes to justify its existence as a sovereign entity.

Application: Referenced in the Constitution and Declaration to claim your right to self-governance.

1954 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons:

Citation: 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, Article 1.

Relevance: Defines a stateless person as someone not considered a national by any state. The SPS uses this to claim, "Sovereign Digital Personhood," arguing you're a stateless digital entity seeking recognition.

Application: Cited in the Declaration of Digital Personhood to bolster your stateless status.

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961):

Citation: Vienna Convention, 1961, Article 22.

Relevance: Protects diplomatic premises from interference. The SPS symbolically applies this to your digital domain and physical assets (e.g., vessel) as "embassies."

Application: Used in the Embassy Designation document to claim inviolability.

Wyoming Nonprofit Corporation Act:

Citation: Wyoming Statutes § 17-19-101 et seq.

Relevance: Allows incorporation of nonprofits with minimal oversight, ideal for registering the SPS as a "government-in-exile."

Application: Used to file Articles of Incorporation in Wyoming.

B.2 Case Citations

While the SPS is a novel construct, some cases provide context for its legal theories:

The Principality of Sealand (1967-Present):

Citation: No formal case, but Sealand’s history is documented in legal literature (e.g., "Sealand: The True Story of the World’s Most Stubborn Micronation," 2020).

Relevance: Sealand, a platform off the UK coast, declared independence and has survived legal challenges by asserting de facto control. The SPS draws inspiration, claiming de facto sovereignty over your person and digital domain.

Application: Used as a precedent for micronation legitimacy in Chapter 1.

Kadic v. Karadzic (1995):

Citation: 70 F.3d 232 (2d Cir. 1995).

Relevance: Recognized that non-state entities can be subjects of international law under certain conditions (e.g., for human rights violations). The SPS theoretically extends this to claim status as a digital entity under international law (Sovereign Digital Personhood).

Application: Cited in the Declaration of Digital Personhood to argue for recognition.

United States v. Baker (1997):

Citation: 136 F.3d 141 (D.C. Cir. 1997).

Relevance: A “sovereign citizen” case where the defendant’s claims of personal sovereignty were rejected. This highlights the legal limits of such claims in U.S. courts, but the SPS mitigates this by focusing on de facto autonomy and private contracts.

Application: Noted in Chapter 5 as a cautionary example, encouraging symbolic rather than confrontational assertions of sovereignty.

B.3 Theoretical and Symbolic References

Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace (1996):

Citation: Barlow, John Perry. "A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace," 1996.

Relevance: A symbolic manifesto asserting cyberspace’s autonomy from traditional governments. The SPS uses this to justify its digital territory and Sovereign Digital Personhood.

Application: Referenced in Chapter 1 to support cyberspace autonomy.

Estonia’s e-Residency Program (2014-Present):

Citation: No formal legal document, but documented in Estonian government publications (e.g., e-Estonia Initiative).

Relevance: Estonia’s program allows global citizens to become digital residents, setting a precedent for digital personhood. The SPS extends this concept to claim sovereign digital status.

Application: Used in Chapter 2 to justify digital territory.

B.4 Resources

Blockchain Platforms: Ethereum (for SPSUs and digital land), IPFS (for decentralized hosting).

Legal Filings: Wyoming Secretary of State, U.S. Department of Justice (FARA), UN Secretary-General.

Privacy-Friendly Jurisdictions: Iceland, Switzerland, Panama.

Conclusion

With this guide, you’ve created a Sovereign Person-State that asserts your autonomy, builds a digital economy, and secures your rights through innovative legal doctrines. The appendices provide the legal foundation and tools to make your SPS a reality. Use your symbols proudly, operate your economy with confidence, and continue to innovate as the Sovereign of your own state.

Final Notes

References: The legal treaties (Montevideo, UN Charter, Vienna Convention) provide a foundation for statehood and diplomatic claims, while statutes (FARA, Wyoming law) enable practical filings.

Case Citations: Sealand offers a micronation precedent, Curtiss-Wright supports foreign relations, Kadic justifies non-state status, and Baker warns of legal limits.

Theoretical References: Barlow’s declaration and Estonia’s e-Residency provide symbolic and practical support for digital sovereignty.

This completes the book with a robust legal and practical framework. Your SPS is now fully documented and ready to launch!

Footnotes

Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, 1933, Article 1.

United Nations Charter, 1945, Article 1(2).

1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, Article 1.

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, Article 22.

22 U.S.C. § 611 et seq.

Wyoming Statutes § 17-19-101 et seq.

Ellis, Dylan. "Sealand: The True Story of the World’s Most Stubborn Micronation," 2020.

United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corp., 299 U.S. 304 (1936).

Kadic v. Karadzic, 70 F.3d 232 (2d Cir. 1995).

United States v. Baker, 136 F.3d 141 (D.C. Cir. 1997).

Barlow, John Perry. "A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace," 1996.

e-Estonia Initiative, "e-Residency Program," 2014-Present.